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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

## POETRY.

### A MOTHER'S SMILE.

BY A. E. CARPENTER.

There are clouds that must overshadow us—  
There are griefs that all must know—  
There are sorrows that have made us  
Feel the tide of human woe;  
But the deepest, darkest sorrow,  
Though it tear the heart awhile,  
Hope's cheering ray may borrow  
From a mother's welcome smile!

There are days in youth that greet us  
With a ray too bright to last—  
There are cares of age to meet us  
When those sunny days are past;  
But the past scenes hover o'er us,  
And give back the heart awhile,  
All that memory can restore us  
In a mother's welcome smile!

There are scenes and sunny places  
On which memory loves to dwell—  
There are many happy faces  
Who have known and loved us well;  
But mid joy or mid dejection,  
There is nothing can beguile—  
That can show the fond affection  
Of a mother's welcome smile!

### HOPE.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?  
For what besides has life to give?  
Love, Life, and Youth, and Beauty too,  
If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Love without Hope! It cannot be;  
There is a vessel on you sea,  
Beckoned and sullied as Despair,  
And know—'tis hopeless Love floats there.

Life without Hope! O that is not,  
To live; but day by day, to rot,  
With feelings cold and passions dead;  
To wander o'er the world and tread  
Upon its beauties; and to gaze,  
Quite vacant, o'er its flowery maze,  
Oh! think, if this be Life! then say—  
"Who lives when Hope hath died away?"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,  
Tears which have felt the cold spring's blight,  
The lightning's flashes, and the thunder's strife,  
Yet pine away a weary life  
Which older would have sunk and died  
Beneath the strokes their youth defied—  
But, cursed with length of days are left  
To rot at length of Hope bereft.

And Beauty, too, when Hope is gone—  
Has lost the ray in which it shone;  
And seen without this borrowed light,  
Has lost the beam that made it bright.  
Now what avail the silken hair,  
The gentle smile, the gentle air,  
The beaming eye, and glance refined—  
Paint semblance of the purer mind—  
As gold dust, sparkling in the sun,  
Points where the richer strata run,  
Alas! they now just seem to be  
Bestowed to mock at misery.  
They speak of days long, long gone by,  
Then point to cold Reality,  
And with a death-like smile they say—  
"Oh! what are we when Hope's away?"

Thus Love, Life, and Beauty too,  
When seen without Hope's brightening hue,  
All sigh in misery's saddest tone,  
"Why seek to live if Hope be gone?"

## THE DEVIL'S PULPIT.

### A LEGEND OF THE HUDSON.

BY T. W. NEIGHAN.

All rivers have their legends—why should the Hudson be legendless? There is scarcely an European river that is not beset by many legends as will extend its fame to every quarter of the globe, so long as the finger of Time points to the dial which marks the world's duration. On the borders of the much-flattered Rhine there are not one hundred square feet unhallowed by some marvellous story; nor does a castle in the contiguous country rear its taleless head, or turret, or roof, or whatever else the "culminating point," as Professor Silliman would say, should be called. All memory of the Rhine is embalmed in guide-books, upon which more labor has been spent than ever built Jerusalem, and from which thousands of interesting "foreign" letters have been stolen for American newspapers. Yet, with all its helps to fame, the Rhine will not be so famous as many of our rivers.

On this newly discovered continent there are a few wild spots whose unearthly, though natural attributes, have caused them to be made the themes of the most terrific histories; and these, with a few singular melodramatic incidents concerning the red man, form all that approaches towards American legendary lore. They are but "straws embalmed in amber." The nearest imitation of an out-and-out legend we have heard concerning home relates to a spot well known to all holiday-loving New Yorkers.

On the left bank of the Hudson, as you go up the river, and about eight miles from this city is a huge rock which projects from the main land, and overhangs a series of small cliffs facing directly upon the water. The shape of this rock

is peculiar. It is like an old fashioned church pulpit in decay. The front is split, and the spectator, in viewing the rent is certain to form the idea that a stroke of lightning or some convulsion of the earth occasioned it. You reach this rock after a toilsome journey over a spiral path, from the base of the cliffs, half a mile in length. The sensation created by looking down from the pulpit—or, as it is called, "The Devil's Pulpit"—is of a very thrilling nature. It seems as if you are hanging in the air, and on the point of being precipitated among sharp pointed promontories, trees whose rugged branches appear like warping arms outstretched to save you, and confused patches of soil and water. Yet no spot on earth is more secure than the Devil's Pulpit, which has stood in its tender-looking position, no doubt, since the creation of Adam. On the east corner of what may be, not inappropriately, termed the floor of the pulpit, is the imprint of a hoof, as curiously as indelibly imprinted, and sunk, like the carving in a coin die, beneath the surface. One hundred and forty years ago, the dwellers thereabouts, and they were few, gravely asserted that this imprint was the result of one of Satan's visits to that place. The rent in the front of the rock was also attributed to the like remarkable agency. The story, treating of the devil's visit, and the cause, reads thus:

On the hills, and upon waste and barren land, resided a Dutch shoemaker, by the name of Van Kuyper, with his wife and daughter. Van Kuyper was a man of great strength, and courage amounting to brute daring. He regarded his wife and child as sportsman regards his dogs; that is with a jealous idea of ownership, and a purpose to assert his right to the property at the hazard of life and limb. Nobody loved to associate with him; but he got all the cordwaining business incident to a meagre population, for the simple reason that no other votary of St. Crispin lived within, at the least calculation, forty miles of the Devil's Pulpit. Even with the advantages of a monopoly of trade, Van Kuyper's occupation was unsteady and unprofitable. He had little clothing, few household goods, and a bare sufficiency of food of the coarsest kind. Every body hated and feared him, yet could assign no reasons for not extending to him the cordial right hand of fellowship. He lived quietly enough in his hut—for house it could only be called by courtesy—and worked, when occasion demanded, industriously at his lasts and leather. He often said that he was avoided for his proverbs; but the neighbors would shake their heads, and ask if a man who had buried gold pieces in the wood could be poor. Van Kuyper had during the first year of his abode there, been discovered at daylight in the wood, counting a quantity of gold coin, and sharing it with an Indian, of whom we shall presently speak. This act had been witnessed by a most righteous man among the people, on his return from a christening. Van Kuyper was told of the report, but he only mockingly shook his head, growled like a sleepy bulldog, and said "Bah! the deacon drank too much!"—an assertion in which many shrewd persons placed considerable reliance.

No matter what the reason was, Van Kuyper was shunned, and, under the ban of social displeasure, worked on regardless of all around him. One being only seemed to share the brute affection he evinced towards his wife and daughter, and that being was a stalwart Indian, very poetically termed the "White Cow," by his own people, dubbed by the whites, whom he heartily hated, "Old Larry." Larry was not old however, but between forty and fifty years of age, in the full vigor of health, as active as a boy, as brave as a lion, and as dishonest as an Indian among whites, generally is—by which we mean that he would steal every thing he could put his hands on. Several highway robberies which had occurred in the vicinity were charged upon this Indian; but, for want of conclusive evidence, the charges were never brought home, and the accused escaped. Vague insinuations had been heard that Van Kuyper knew something about these outrages, but his poverty protected him against any specific accusation. He, it was certain, never had anything but what was gained by hard labor at his avocation. His association with Larry was accounted for by the fact that both were driven, by the want of the opposite of solitude, to fly to each other's company for solace and relief. At the end of five years, which had passed by without any extraordinary event, Van Kuyper buried his daughter. Neither he nor his wife betrayed any grief for their loss. On the contrary, the prospect of having one less to eat and be clothed, visibly lightened the hearts of both. On the heels of this circumstance trod another, which proved Van Kuyper's ruin. Another shoemaker took up his residence within half a mile of his cabin, and, as a matter of course, all the people carried their work to the new corner. Desolation marked the habitations of the proscribed. In the eyes of the world (a small world to be sure) this misfortune was received with stolid indifference. Larry and Kuyper kept their nightly meetings as before. Van Kuyper smoked his pipe as usual, and the Indian shared his ruin with his companion precisely as he had always done. Six months after the arrival of the new shoemaker, as he was called, Van Kuyper began to show signs of distress. He wandered uneasily about the various dwellings scattered around, until at last, apparently in a starving condition, he entered the house of one who had least persecuted him, and asked for bread.

"Give me bread," said he, "or I shall starve."

For three days I have not broken my fast."

ment. He went from house to house with his petition, and received a moderate supply of provender, with a great deal of the commodity offered by the first person of whom he begged food. The burthen of all this advice was—"If you cannot make a living here, go somewhere else!"

To all this his reply was—"The bones of my child are buried in this place, and those of my wife, judging from her present illness, are fated to the same destination. I cannot leave their graves to the care of strangers."

It was soon observed that Larry had also deserted Van Kuyper. Numerous reasons were assigned, but none were satisfactory. When questioned as to the cause, Larry would say, "Poor white man got no brains. He starve—he stay here."

When Van Kuyper heard of this, for the first time since his arrival there, he exhibited violent emotions. Swearing a horrible oath, he turned away, took his gun and sallied into the woods with the determination of having vengeance upon the "red devil," as he termed the Indian. He had not to search long. They met and fought. The Indian was disabled by a blow from the butt of Van Kuyper's musket, and Van Kuyper received a flesh wound in the thigh.

On that night a stranger entered the residence of Van Kuyper. He seemed rich, and of recent arrival across the broad Atlantic. With the greatest nonchalance he cast himself into Van Kuyper's only chair, and made known his desire to rest there that night and be accommodated with supper.

"I have nothing, stranger," said Van Kuyper, despondingly. "If you need refreshment, you had better pursue your journey for the next house. Here we have nothing—not even the prospect of getting anything."

"That's strange talk for a stout man like you," remarked the stranger, with a show of surprise. "What is to prevent you from getting what you need? You have health, strength and courage."

"Aye!" said Van Kuyper, bitterly, "but neither quality will gain me a livelihood here. Everybody shuns me."

"Have you been guilty of crime?" inquired the stranger.

"No; the only crime I have committed is that of minding my own business and finding a companion to cheer me on in my labors."

Van Kuyper then related the story of his fellowship with the Indian, and his singular desertion.

"Well, well," said the stranger, stretching his legs out and settling himself determinedly in the chair, "I shall stay here to-night, notwithstanding your demurrer. As for the matter of refreshment, I have that in my saddle-bags at the door. It is worth going after."

Van Kuyper went to the door, but returned immediately, saying—"A good jest! I see no horse."

"No horse!" exclaimed the stranger, "no horse! By hell, it will not prove a jest for him who has stolen the animal!"

"There are no horse-thieves here!" suddenly remarked Van Kuyper. "Perhaps your horse has strayed off to browse."

"Browse!" sneered the stranger—"On what? There is not as much pasture here as would preserve a goose from famine. Come and aid me to recover my loss. If I do not find the animal I am ruined, for he bears about with him all that I have valuable."

"Come on, then," said Van Kuyper; "I know every spot five miles around, and if the thief is not as dexterous as the devil himself, your horse is not beyond recovery."

The twin left the house together, and without saying a word more to each other, took the path which led to the Devil's Pulpit. Van Kuyper remarked that the horse could not have gone that way, as the footing was impracticable.

"Not for him, sir," responded the stranger, "my horse travels where many of his species dare not—cannot go."

Van Kuyper offered no other objection, saying only that the animal must be a remarkable one. He felt an irrepressible desire to ascend the path—an unaccountable satisfaction in being with the stranger. They did not speak until at the foot of the pulpit, when a shout from Van Kuyper broke the surrounding silence. On the rough uneven surface of the cliff was old Larry, the Indian, dead, and over him stood a coal-black horse, as motionless as though carved from the stone itself.

"What have we here!" exclaimed the stranger. "My God!" cried Van Kuyper, "we met in the wood to-day, and I struck him. He is dead—dead from the effects of my blow, and I am—"

"A murderer!" quietly said the stranger, in a voice which was fearfully distinct and thrilling. The rocks seemed to be animated, for they echoed "A murderer!" in a thousand reverberations.

"What—what shall I do?" groaned Van Kuyper, with his face buried in his hands.

"Do?" said his companion, "go and be hanged, I suppose!"

The inner man strengthened, the brain is clear and the nerves are steady. "So."

As he spoke he unrolled to Van Kuyper's astonished eyes a solid repast, which he drew, article by article, from the saddle-bags.

"Stay!" said Van Kuyper, "ere I eat, promise me, on your word and honor, to observe secrecy as to what you have now seen."

"Eat—eat, I will not inform of you. 'Sdeath! I am not lost to all sense of honor; although honesty and I have had some hard tussles ere now."

The repast was finished with speed, and then the stranger, with the most polished grace, began questioning Van Kuyper as to his future prospects.

"Prospects!" exclaimed the stricken man; "I have none, as I before told you. No hope remains for me."

"Be not so sure of that. What would you do now if some friend should give you gold enough to purchase all this land?"

"What would I do? Give him anything, even my—"

"Soul?" questioned the stranger, while his eyes glistened like fire.

"Soul!" echoed the rocks, so clearly that a hundred persons seemed to surround them and habitate each nook.

"Aye!" exclaimed Van Kuyper boldly—"body and soul!"

"No great gift either," said the strange man with emphasis; "the one belongs to the hangman, and the other to—"

A shrill neigh by the horse prevented Van Kuyper from hearing the stranger's last words.

"Great or not, I have naught else," said Van Kuyper.

"Are you quite certain about your soul?" Van Kuyper shivered with agitation as he recoiled on what he had said. "No!" he screamed in mortal fright; "No, no! I can repent and live."

"How? Look out from here. The moon shines so brightly that we can see every object for a mile around. Behold! You might simply by disposing of a commodity which is intangible, and to you of no account, have gold enough to purchase all that your eyes rest upon. What can you gain by remaining as you are? Poverty will know your vitals; the contempt of the vulgar herd will poison the current of your blood, and render you a walking curse. Society, for no reason whatever, has outlawed you—conspired to rob you of your means of living. Turn against society. In your turn become the oppressor. Buy their homesteads, and then send them forth to seek asylums elsewhere."

"Good!" said Van Kuyper, with delight. "How shall I make the bond that will secure all this to me. Who will draw it up?"

"I will!" said the stranger.

"You! You are—"

"Give yourself no uneasiness," hastily interrupted the other; "I am the friend of the desponding, the prime minister of despair, the only guardian of those whom misfortune stamps, in the estimation of the great human family, as criminals. If I hint of strange means, I but act upon the principle that desperate causes require desperate aids."

"Yet," said Van Kuyper, "you converse singularly of a supernatural method of gaining all this delightful power."

"I do. What then?"

"I have heard," said Van Kuyper, as he shivered and quailed with terror, "that the Evil one himself often visits the earth, and brings with him propositions like that you have mentioned."

"You have heard aright."

"Then," remarked Van Kuyper, in a hollow voice, while his complexion was the color of lead, and his lips black—"Then you may be—"

"Exactly. I am that person."

"Then, God forgive and protect me!" exclaimed Van Kuyper—and he sank upon his knees. With a scowl the stranger disappeared, stamping with rage as he did so. The horse reared, struck his hind hoofs into the brain of the tempted man, and vanished through the front of the stone.

For the amusement of all those who stand indebted to the Printer for two, three and four years' papers, and who have been frequently called upon for payment, we insert the following

## PARADY.

To dun—or not to dun? That is the question, Whether 'tis better that the purse should suffer (From lack of cash) by baneful emptiness, Or by a gentle dun to fill it up:  
To dun! to get the money—and be enabled To live—and pay our debts—'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wished. To dun—to be deny'd—Deny'd, with "CALL AGAIN." Aye, there's the rub; For in that "call again" what evils come— What disappointment—sore chagrin—and woe— What time is wasted—and what shoes are worn In consequence—must give us pain:  
—It is this:—

That makes so many debts not worth collecting! 'Tis this that sickens business to despair— And keeps from HONEST LABOR its reward.

While this in language of complaint we speak, We don't forget our many, many FRIENDS— To THEM a debt of gratitude we owe:— To THEM our gratitude we freely pay, Buoy'd by their kindness, still our bark shall sail, Enjoy the pleasing calm—nor dread the boisterous gale.

A SORT BED.—The southern papers are very full of anecdotes concerning the state of things at the seat of war. Not the worst of these trifles is the following. It is peculiarly ridiculous:

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son,"—a full private, who, heartily sick of rainy weather, mud, and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with General Taylor himself. Arrived at the commander's quarters, the General was pointed out to him, but he was rather incredulous. "That old fellow General Taylor? Nonsense!" Satisfied, however, that such was even the case, he marched up, and rather patronizingly opened his business.

"General Taylor, I believe."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, General, I'm devilish glad to see you—am, indeed!"

The General returned the civility.

"General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad—indeed; mud, sir! bledged to lie down in it, actually; and the fact is, General, I'm a gentleman's son, and not used to it!"

The General, no doubt deeply impressed with the fact of having a gentleman's son in his army, expressed his regret that such annoyances should ever exist, under any circumstances, in a civilized army.

"Well—but, General, what am I to do?"

"Why, really, I don't know, unless you take my place."

"Well, now, that's civil—'tis indeed. Of course don't mean to turn you out, but a few hours sleep—a cot, or a bunk, or anything—would be so refreshing! Your place—where is it, General?"

"Oh! just drop down—anywhere about here—any place about camp will answer!"

The look which the "gentleman's son" gave the General was rather peculiar.

"Well, no wonder they call you 'Rough and Ready!'" said he; and, amid the smiles of all but "Rough and Ready" himself, the "gentleman's son" returned to take his chance of the weather.

A NOVEL EXERCISE. In the battle of the Hacienda de la Palma, in a hand-to-hand skirmish, a soldier in our army, a quaint Irishman, pierced a Mexican with his bayonet and immediately after fired the contents of his musket.

"What was that for?" said the officer in command of the squad, in a tone signifying his disapproval of the act.

"Oh!" said the soldier, much puzzled for an answer, "what was it for?—why, to make a hole to get my bayonet out of, to be sure!"

A BLUNDER. A person who makes a great deal of noise—who drives pell-mell along, seldom accomplishes anything for himself or others. He is like a rocket, that ascends and fixes the eyes of the multitude for a few moments, and then expires. That which in man produces the most effect, is unseen by the community and only felt. Do you hear the steam that propels the majestic boat? The steam which escapes and makes the noise, produces nothing. It is just so with mankind, look where you may. The blustering, talking, driving, headlong fellow, make you start and turn aside—and this is all. "The substantial, energetic, talented, say but little, but you feel the effects of their labors and their influence every day."

"I never knew," said Lord Erskine, "a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity."

A Small Party. It is estimated that 100,000 people were on Boston Common on the evening of the 4th, to witness the fire works.



*Interesting and Important from Europe.*

*Passing of the Corn Bill and Custom Duty Bill—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill—Resignation of the Peel Ministry—The Whigs in Office.*

The only question that presses for an immediate settlement is the sugar duties, a question upon which the incoming Premier is said to feel strongly. A short bill has been introduced for extending the existing duties over another month. Peru would have settled the question before his retirement, if the multitude of his embarrassments had enabled him. As it is, his successor will probably cut the matter short, and level the distinctions between slave and free-labor sugar, by admitting the produce of the Spanish colonies under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty of Utrecht.

Thus has terminated a feud which threatened to engulf in bloody and protracted war two of the mightiest and most civilized countries on the face of the earth. We may claim for our coun-

**FALSHOODS.** The following purports to be from the correspondence of the Baltimore American. We find it in the Journal of Commerce—sheet that generally discovers too much sense to circulate such nonsense. We have no doubt the writer knew he was penning falsehoods when he wrote the letter.

The Government here are ready to settle the

Mr. Houghton is said a young man—about 40—possessing talents as a high order, business industry, great perseverance, and an abundant, enthusiastic attachment to that good old doctrine of the rights of man.

Robert Tyler, son of the Ex-President, has been elected captain of a new volunteer company of Philadel-

several towns in each county, shall meet annually and choose one person for each county who shall be a member of the Board. The amendment of Mr. R. provides that the Superintending School Committees shall elect one delegate each, which delegates shall meet and

much by the  
Salmon  
in New York  
cheaper than



ated his amendment, and believed it would have a ten-  
dency to promote the success of the bill. By its adop-  
tion, the expenses of the towns would be materially less-  
ened, while the object of the bill, as originally reported,  
would be equally well secured. Mr. Bronson spoke  
against the proposed amendment. He believed it would  
endanger the success of the important measure, and he  
would not favor any action that might prevent the pas-  
sage of the bill before the Senate.

The motion to reconsider was then put and carried,  
and the amendment was rejected, 11 to 4. The second  
amendment was then withdrawn. The third amend-  
ment, regulating the pay of the members of the Board  
at \$2 a day instead of \$1, was rejected 5 to 13.

Mr. Dunn then proposed to amend the 11th section  
by adding a provision that the members of the County  
meetings shall be allowed the same pay for travel and  
attendance as the members of the Board, to be paid by  
the respective towns. On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill  
and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Bellamy called up the bill in relation to Bowling  
Alleys. Mr. Allen opposed the bill. He was willing  
the people should restrict themselves to any extent they  
pleased, but he desired himself to be relieved from such  
restrictions as the bill imposed. He wished the privi-  
lege of erecting a bowling alley in his own garden for  
the benefit of the health of his children, which he could  
not do if the bill passed in its present shape. He did  
not consider such places of exercise and amusement so  
dangerous to the public morals as many others pretend-  
ed to consider them. At any rate, if the bill was to be  
passed, he asked that it might be amended, so as to al-  
low him the privilege he desired. He proposed to  
amend, so as to limit the restriction to alleys erected for  
public use and amusement.

Mr. Hastings opposed the amendment. He believed  
that the bill, as it called for legislative action. Af-  
ter some further remarks by Messrs. Bronson and Allen  
the amendment was adopted, 13 to 11, and the bill was  
then, on motion of Mr. Hastings, laid on the table.

In the House—The Federal Bill was taken up, on mo-  
tion of Mr. Barnes, and after a variety of amendments  
were proposed and rejected, was passed, 192 to 21.

Resolution of Joseph Wardwell and others for an ap-  
propriation for building a road through Dana's Notch, was  
presented and referred.

Wednesday, July 15.

In Senate—Bill to set off certain lands from Fryeburg  
and annex the same to Sweden, reported by the Com-  
mittee on Division of Towns, on petition of Sam'l Saw-  
yer and others, was once read and Saturday assigned.

But in addition to the 10th chapter of the Revised  
Statutes was called up, on motion of Mr. Perry,  
as was to provide that the expenses incurred by towns  
in providing Amherst, &c., shall be reimbursed by the  
State, and then laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Al-  
len. The bill was afterwards called up, on motion of  
Mr. Hastings. Mr. Allen spoke against the passage of  
the bill. He thought that the people did not want any  
other militia system than that which already existed—  
that the proposed system would be useless and bur-  
densome, subject the people to an unnecessary expense, and  
revolve the State in an unnecessary army.

Mr. Hastings replied to Mr. Allen, and defended the  
bill. He believed the people desired a more efficient  
military organization. The committee had reported  
such a bill as they believed would secure such an or-  
ganization as a large majority of the people desired, while  
it would exempt the State from a trifling expense. The  
State had no militia system, by which the people could  
be called up, even to suppress insurrection, and  
very far from such a system as the laws of the United  
States required. He believed the people demanded the  
passage of such a bill, and if they did, no objection  
should be interposed to their having it. Mr. H. further  
advocated the bill.

Mr. Allen replied, and further opposed the passage of  
the bill. He examined somewhat fully the matter of  
the exemption provided for by the bill, and believed  
it would be an expenditure of money for a useless pur-  
pose, and tend to impoverish the State. He believed the  
people did not want such a bill, and if they did, no ob-  
jection should be interposed to their having it. Mr. H. further  
advocated the bill.

In the House—Not much of interest to our readers  
adverted at this time.

## THE TARIFF.

Let the reader call for any datable goods at  
any of our stores, and complain of the high price,  
and the seller will almost invariably tell him of the  
high duty upon the article as the sole cause  
of his demanding so high a price. We recollect  
hearing one of our friends not long since, tell  
the following story. He called at a store to buy  
some cloth. The seller handed him a piece of  
cloth and told him his price, which the purchaser  
complained of as too high. Why, says the seller,  
the enormous duty upon this article is the reason  
of my asking so high. Cries Sam to have  
so much, and the importer must have his profit,  
and I must have mine, and these together make  
the article much higher than it would otherwise be.  
Our purchaser was a democrat, and the seller  
a whig, who, when talking for political effect,  
contended that the higher the duty the lower the  
article would come to the consumer. Our pur-  
chaser knew this and simply remarked, *I thought  
the high duty made lower prices.* The seller  
was dumb and opened up his mouth. This is  
only one among thousands of evidences of the  
palpable falsity of the whig argument noticed a-  
bove. This is the only common sense view  
of the thing. (Newburyport Adv.)

A Judge for the Wars. We have many in-  
stances of the best men in the country volunteer-  
ing for the Mexican campaign, but that of Judge  
Williams of Iowa is the most remarkable of all.  
A volunteer company paraded in front of the hotel  
where the judge was lodging, and the captain  
informed the judge that he had marching orders.  
Judge W., at once offered himself as a volunteer.  
The company is full, says the reply. Perhaps  
you want a musician, said the judge. The cap-  
tain said he wanted a fife. I'm your man!  
said judge W., and he at once donned his uni-  
form and started off playing Yankee Doodle like a  
regular.

A man fresh from the logging swamps on  
Mooshead Lake, offers to take the Mexican war  
on contract, and give the Mexicans an all-fired  
hiking, for twenty millions. He wouldn't make  
much by the speculation, Yankee though he be.

Salmon from the Kennebec was last week sold  
in New York at 10 cents a pound. That is  
cheaper than it can be bought on the Kennebec.

## THE FEDERAL CONVENTION AND ITS NOMINEE.

As the Federal papers have noticed the pro-  
ceedings of the Democratic Convention, recently  
held in this city, it may be expected that we  
should pay our respects to their candidate for  
Governor, and to the Convention which made  
him their nominee. In our Daily of Friday, we  
gave a brief sketch of its proceedings, by which  
it appears that after all the drumming up for a  
full Convention, only eighty voters were present.  
This is the little leaven which is to leaven the  
whole lump! Mr. Morse, the candidate of last  
year, seems to have been satisfied with one year's  
service in carrying the load thrust upon his shoulders.  
He ought not to be blamed, for one year's  
service in such a hopeless cause is as much as  
any man ought to be called upon to endure.  
But it is amusing to hear these men congratulating  
themselves over the supposed divisions and  
heart burnings in our ranks, while in their Con-  
vention of but a handful, more than five candi-  
dates were brought forward for nomination. Mr.  
Bronson, of old Federal Kennebec, finally dis-  
tanced his competitors by a majority of fourteen  
votes. As a man, we have heard no objections  
to him. But when the Federalists hold out the  
idea that our candidate is a young man, unknown  
to fame, and insinuate that because he has not  
served his party in the national councils, he will  
not be acceptable to the people of Maine, it  
would not be doing them injustice to look a mo-  
ment at the political history of their candidate,  
and see how much better is the claim to notoriety  
which is set up for their candidate. Mr. Bron-  
son is a respectable lawyer, and resided formerly  
in Somerset county. He was elected to Con-  
gress, in Mr. Severance's District, for one term,  
and was then dropped. Feeling a little sore on  
being obliged to yield to the predominating in-  
fluence of Kennebec, he left Somerset, in high  
dudgeon, and took up his abode near Mr. Sever-  
ance, who had made him to succumb to his claim.  
To quiet the disturbed waters, the Kennebeckers  
elected him to the State Senate, of which board  
he is now one of the four leading Federal mem-  
bers. His nomination to the Governorship is the  
hand to the dishonor of his being obliged to  
make way for Mr. Severance. He may therefore  
be considered now as "retired in curia." If he  
has won more laurels in the halls of legislation  
than Mr. Dana, we have yet to learn it. If he  
is a man of more commanding influence with his  
party, than Mr. Dana with his, it hath not yet  
been made to appear. Mr. Bronson received his  
nomination by a majority, on the second ballot,  
in a legislative Convention of 80 members, while  
Mr. Dana was selected on the first ballot by his  
party, in the largest gubernatorial Convention  
ever held in the State.

The aristocracy of the Federal party complain  
that Mr. Evans was not nominated. But as he  
does not appear to have received any votes in the  
Convention, the presumption is that his friends  
generally wished to spare him the pain of adding,  
as an appendage to his political life, the lasting  
dishonor of a gubernatorial defeat. Surely "dis-  
cretion is the better part of valor." [Argus.]

## SPIRIT OF THE WHIG LEADERS.

THE ADMINISTRATION. It is one of the mis-  
fortunes of a minority, in a free Government, that  
instead of confining its opposition to the palpable  
errors in the administration of public affairs, or  
even to questions of somewhat doubtful policy, it  
seizes upon which it thinks it sees the slightest  
chance to excite a prejudice, and endeavors with  
all its might thereby to bring the authorities, and  
the party that brought it into power, into disre-  
pute. This was the great error of the old Fed-  
eral party—the sin that did more than any one,  
or in fact, all its other sins, to consign it to  
everlasting shame and contempt, with the people.  
Its taking ground against the Government, in the  
late war with Great Britain, completed its dis-  
grace, and led to the abandonment of its name  
for that of National Republican, and finally to  
the adoption of that of Whig. But does the  
spirit of the Whig press differ from that of the  
Federal press, under similar circumstances? The  
Whig leaders adopt the same fault-finding  
spirit, and the same carping, scolding, denunciat-  
ory language towards its own Government, and  
the same apologizing, and even justifying tone  
and language towards England and Mexico, that  
characterized the Federal presses towards Eng-  
land, pending and during the late war.

The maxim that "it is a duty but the fault  
is our own nest," has always been considered a just  
and true one. A *well-timed and dignified* min-  
ority may be counted among the good and neces-  
sary things in a free government; but a reckless,  
unscrupulous minority, though foolish, and some-  
times exceedingly troublesome in times of peace,  
and in mere domestic matters, becomes, in times  
of foreign collisions and war, a wicked and dan-  
gerous faction. All may not adopt, to its fullest  
extent, the language of him, who, in the ardor  
of his patriotism exclaimed, "My Country, Right  
or Wrong," but all must admit that, if the  
sentiment deserves praise rather than censure,  
those who favor foreign powers, in every dispute  
between them and our Government, deserve the  
severest censure. This ignominious course was  
the ruin of the old Federal leaders, and it bids  
fair to be the death of the present Whig leaders.  
[Argus.]

"The nomination in all respects is a fortunate  
one." Mr. Dana, wherever known, commands  
respect for his talents, his kindness of heart and  
disposition, amenity of manners, and sterling de-  
mocratic principles. He has acquired much leg-  
islative experience in the House and Senate, of  
which branches he was an influential member  
for several years; and on his second election to  
the latter branch, in 1843, was by that body re-  
elected as its President. He was one of the Com-  
missioners appointed by this State, under treaty  
of Washington, to settle the claims of settlers on  
the disputed territory; and the success with  
which he discharged his arduous duties in this  
delicate mission, is exhibited in the enthusiasm  
with which our democratic citizens in that sec-  
tion of the state have united to bring his name  
forward as their choice for the gubernatorial  
chair. Uniting so many qualifications of the  
head and heart,—commencing a friendship  
wherever known as sincere as it is enthusiastic.

—long and widely known as sincere as any  
able and consistent advocate of Democratic  
principles,—we cannot for a moment doubt that  
the action of the Convention will be ratified by  
the people, by an overwhelming vote, and that  
all preferences for men will be laid aside in the  
union of all friends to correct principles upon  
the one name now presented; and that Federal-  
ism in the odious aspect now presented, will be  
at least as decidedly and indignantly rejected by  
the people as when presented in a smoother and  
more enticing aspect. Let the Democracy now  
commence their action, as one man, and not  
cease their efforts in the good old cause until they  
have fully triumphed in the election of JOHN  
W. DANA. [Belfast Journal.]

## WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The whig state convention at Augusta, last  
week, nominated Hon. DAVID BRONSON of Au-  
gusta, for Governor. The Convention was quite  
small. Mr. B. was nominated on the second  
ballot, by 51 out of 89 votes. Hon. E. H. Allen  
of Bangor was the highest on the list under Mr.  
Bronson. Mr. B. served one term in Congress,  
and is now a member of the State Senate. He  
will answer as well to be run down as any other  
man, and as the Argus suggests, he owes some  
little sacrifice to his party for having been in  
congress. We presume Mr. B. will run as well  
as any man of his party. Hon. F. H. Morse of  
this town declined the honor of a nomination. We  
commend him for his wisdom. The Con-  
vention passed some queer resolves; one repre-  
senting the repeal of the fishing bounty as a di-  
rect attack upon the interests of this state.—  
The cream of the joke is that Hon. L. Severance  
the only whig member of the House from this  
State, was the only man of the Maine delegation  
who voted for the repeal of the fishing bounty  
while our entire democratic delegation voted for  
its retention. [Maine Enquirer.]

## TAKING IT PHILOSOPHICALLY.

The Saco Union receives the news of Mr.  
Dana's nomination with true philosophic sub-  
mission, and seems to take it for granted that  
his election will follow as a matter of course.—  
We are of the same opinion, and feel not a little  
flattered in knowing that the bare nomination of  
our candidate has cast upon the spirits of our  
whig brethren, the shadows of coming defeat.—  
The Union speaks of "Gov. Dana, to be, if he  
is elected," in a strain that leaves room for  
few doubts of his success, and gives its readers  
"one word" of philosophic submission "in regard  
to the man who is to be our next Governor if no  
unfavorable circumstances prevent." The Union  
truly remarks that the Convention, "which was  
numerously attended by the democracy from every  
section of the state," adjourned with a fixed  
determination to elect Mr. Dana.

Well, after all is said, it is best to be prepared  
for defeat when it strikes one plump in the face;  
and therefore we commend the good humor and  
patient submission of our brother of the Union,  
and feel safe in tendering him the assurance that  
when Mr. Dana is elected, and takes charge of  
the good ship, "Maine," the distress signals of  
the whig squadron will be properly and humanely  
attended to. [Maine Enquirer.]

## GEN TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Com-  
mercial Advertiser has the following remarks upon  
Gen. Taylor's movements. A letter has been  
received from an officer of General Taylor's army  
which throws increased doubt upon the intended  
movements in that quarter. It says that General  
Taylor will not hazard any movement until he is  
put in a proper state of defence.

He requires a certain number of steamboats,  
of a capacity suited to the navigation of the Rio  
Grande, up to Camargo, where his principal de-  
pot is to be. He also requires that two thousand  
wagons be furnished him for carrying his supplies  
and munitions. Each wagon will require four  
to six mules—altogether.

Besides these mules, which are to be provid-  
ed with forage, &c., during the march, there are  
some four thousand horses required for the artill-  
ery and cavalry. Provisions for the ten thou-  
sand troops, and forage for fourteen thousand  
horses and mules are to be transported. This  
provision is necessary for the proper march of  
General Taylor's column from Matamoros  
to Monterrey. It must be remembered that after  
leaves San Antonio, he will have a march of four  
hundred miles through a desert, where he can-  
not get any supplies.

General Taylor is too prudent a soldier to risk  
his laurels either in the mountain defiles of and  
plains of Mexico, without very ample prepara-  
tion.

The good people of Dover N. H. have just  
enjoyed the luxury of a hanging. The State  
killed a poor simple fellow by tying a cord around  
his neck and drawing it tight, after he had been  
singly secured in jail nearly three years. The  
interesting performance came off with as much  
coolness of preparation as accompanies the  
slaughter of a swine by the butcher. The relig-  
ious feeling of N. H. was shocked at the idea of  
spilling the life of a murderer. He must be of-  
fered in sacrifice to a God of love, upon the altar  
of Christianity! How horrible the thought! how  
strange the associations called up in the mind by  
a Christian murder! [Maine Enquirer.]

The celebrated Towdley estate, which has  
been so long in dispute in England, amounting  
to over \$70,000,000, has been decided at last.—  
One of the heirs in the city of Boston, it is said  
will come in for a share of about seven millions  
and a half.

The Bangor Gazette, an abolition paper, has  
the liberality to remark that the Democratic party  
"could not have selected from their ranks a man  
more worthy of the honor" than John W. Dana,  
as a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Bradbury the elected Senator from this  
State, was one of the Presidential Electors in  
1841, and was President of the Electors College  
when the vote of Maine was cast for James K.  
Polk.

The town of Alexandria is no longer in the  
District of Columbia, but in the State of Vir-  
ginia, having been retroceded to that State by Con-  
gress at the request of the inhabitants.

Mr. Holy, New Jersey, Nov. 1, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowler, Dear Sir: Having used Dr.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with great benefit to  
myself, I cheerfully comply with your request to give  
my testimony in favor of it. Some time since I took  
cold, and it settled on my lungs; I was troubled for sev-  
eral weeks with a very bad cough, raised blood several  
times, and had all the alarming symptoms attending  
confirmed Consumption. I despaired of recovery. Af-  
ter trying various remedies in vain, I obtained a bottle  
of your Balsam; I took three bottles, and to my aston-  
ishment was entirely cured. I attribute my restoration  
to health to that medicine alone. All who are sick or  
afflicted with Pulmonary affections, I would recommend  
them to try Wistar's Balsam immediately.

THOMAS F. KEELER.

None genuine without the written signature of T. F. Keeler.

## MARRIED.

In Lowell Mass, July 16th, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson,  
Mr. S. A. Sturtevant, formerly of this town, & Miss J.  
daughter of Rev. Bevers De Puy, of New York.

In Portland, 6th inst, Mr. James Frank to Miss  
Vesta Cole.

## DIED.

In Hebron, 15th ult, very suddenly, Mr. Samuel  
Ingalls, aged nearly 50 years.

In Portland, 30th ult, Mr. William Smith, aged 63  
years.

In Portland, 29th ult, Mr. Smith Cobb, aged 76  
years.

In Camden, Dr. Jacob Patch, aged 80 years.

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:  
At the District Court, Western District, begun and  
held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford,  
on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846—

AMERICA WHITE vs. FRANCIS B. WHITE, in  
a Plea of the case—For that the said Francis, at  
Dana, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being  
indicted to the Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred dol-  
lars and three cents, according to the account annexed,  
and there in consideration thereof promised to the  
Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the  
said Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the  
same to the Plaintiff; but neglects and refuses so to do,  
to the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum  
of three hundred dollars.

On the above action it is Ordered, That the Plaintiff  
do cause the Defendant to be notified of the pendency of  
this suit by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a news-  
paper printed in Paris in said County of Oxford, an at-  
test of this Writ and Order of Court thereon,  
three times successively, the last publication to be third  
day at least before the next Term of this Court to  
be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford  
on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1846, that  
he may then and there appear in said Court and show  
cause, if any he has, why judgment on said action should  
not be rendered against him and Execution thereon ac-  
cordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.  
A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon  
(Swill) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## State of Maine.

At a District Court, Western District, begun and hold-  
en at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on  
the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846.

JOHN H. BARNES, Justice of the Western District Court  
of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846,  
Entrusted M. HARRINGTON, of Lewiston, in said Coun-  
ty, with full power to prosecute, defend, and manage in  
said Court, all such business as may be brought before  
said Court, as an heir with others, to wit, Amos B. Merrill  
of Hallowell, Jefferson Merrill of Danville, Mary Ann  
wife of William C. Merrill, now resident in Mas-  
sachusetts, William C. Merrill of Lewiston, Elizabeth Mer-  
rill of Lewiston, George Merrill of Waterville, and  
Charles Merrill of Hallowell, in the real estate whereof  
said M. HARRINGTON, is the owner and manager in said  
County, and to execute, and to cause to be executed, all  
such business as may be brought before said Court, and  
to do all such other acts and things as may be required  
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